with singular liberality and patience. They

tude to the prosecution, spending the entire

summer in work which might properly have

been restricted to a few weeks. The mem-

bers of the Commission, as is well known

are busy professional men, and the long

drawn sittings of the Board have constitut

ed a most serious check upon their private

duties. They have the satisfaction, how-

ever, of knowing that their self-sacrifice is

appreciated by all good citizens. After the

first half dozen convicts had testified, it be-

came apparent that the remainder of the

testimony was to be simply a tedious Itera-

tion of the same stories. But no attempt

was made to limit this, and no possible

foundation was afforded for a claim that

opportunity was not given for proof of any

To people who are fair minded and who

desire to see justice accomplished, but who

have been led by the ceaseless clamor against

Mr. BROCKWAY to infer hastily that where

there was so much smoke there must be

of the case which Mr. BROCKWAY's prose-

cutors, straining their malice to the utter

most, have made out for themselves. Of

abuse at Mr. BROCKWAY's hands, nearly

every one was proven by medical examina

tion made in the court room before the eyes

of the Commission to be what is technically

known in the medical profession as a

malingerer, or one who feigns injuries or

disease for the purpose of obtaining im-

munities and benefits for himself. Of

over one hundred witnesses who tes-

tifled, most of them in thieves' jargon,

and with a glib and steady sameness of

phrase which clearly indicated that all had

been commonly instructed and suborned, to

diseases contracted from brutal beatings,

horrible mainings, and to injuries and scars

for life from the same cause, over two-thirds

were instantly shown not to have any of the

alleged diseases and injuries, while the re-

maining one-third bore their scars when

they entered the Reformatory, as recorded in

the examination of their persons made at

the time of entrance. The prosecution was

not able to trace even in any degree or re-

mote probability a single case of injury to

a prisoner from any corporal punishment

So complete was their failure in this, the

very gravamen of their charge, that in the

columns of their newspaper they have virtu-

ally abandoned it, and rested their case upon

the anarchistic ground that corporal punish-

ment of any kind or degree upon the striped

inmates of a prison or reformatory is too

much of a personal degradation, is cruel in

and of itself, and ought to be abolished. If

any such proposition needs more than its

own clear statement for its own complete

refutation, it will not get it in the columns

of THE SUN. Concerning the value and

absolute necessity of corporal punishment in an institution for youthful offenders like

the Elmira Reformatory, there can be no

dispute. Touching as lightly upon a hideous

subject as we can with clearness, suffice i

to say to those who have not read the

testimony in the investigation that by far

the larger share of the bodily punishment

inflicted at Elmira was for the suppression

of unnatural crimes which the law strictly

construes as felonies and punishes by terms

of confinement in a State prison not exceed

ing twenty years. It was for speedily vis-

iting upon this horrid licentiousness the

swift punishment of the whip that the

writers in the World denounce Mr. BROCK

An attempt was made, too, to show that

convicts were horribly pounded in the face

and head by Mr. BROCKWAY and his keepers

These stories were sifted down to the fact

that when prisoners undergoing punishment

persistently turned their heads, they were

tion, a thin piece of leather. No injuries

ever resulted from these blows, and though

there is a general sentimental objection to

striking any one upon the head, we cannot

for an instant conceive that the Commission

will find herein reason to convict Mr. Brock-

WAY of brutality. The practice is, perhaps,

not a wholly judicious one, since in the

hands of a man less self-restrained than Mr.

BROCKWAY it is liable to abuse. The same

objection might be made, of course,

fered from their exercise is proven, abso-

lutely, to be untrue. So, too, there is no

just reason to condemn, but rather to praise

the keepers at the Reformatory, because

when they found it necessary to have a

rough-and-tumble fight with a mutinous

and murderous convict, they struck the con-

infliction of bodily punishment at Elmira,

as brought out by the witnesses for the

prosecution in this trial, is one of rars

moderation and justness. There is not the

slightest likelihood that any one was ever

whipped there who did not richly deserve it.

who was not either licentious, vicious, or

stubborn. We believe that the sullen and

ugly creatures who came to the whip in the

Elmira bathroom, ought to be thankful that

Ignominious failure also attended th

weak and scattering attack upon the general

system which, under the auspices of Ho-

BATTO SEYMOUR, was laid as the foundation

of the Reformatory. The parole system at

the Reformatory allows a prisoner to be dis-

charged on his good behavior and brought

back again if, after a certain time, he again

commits a crime. The attempt was made

to show that this power of bringing back

the prisoner had been used by Mr. BROCK-

WAY tyrannically. But the cross-examina-

tion of the witnesses proved in every case

that the ticket-of-leave prisoners who were

brought back had forfeited their liberty by

serious criminal offences, and that the man-

agers of the Reformatory would have been

guilty of gross dereliction of duty had they

allowed these men to remain at large. It

will be remembered that it was in a case of

this nature, that of the New York prisoner

GILBERT, that the present outery against Mr.

treated at the Reformatory, and having

been taught a trade, like all the prisoners,

was discharged on parole, with a chance to

become an honest man. Set at liberty, he

promptly stole a watch. When the officers

of the Reformatory came here to take bim

back, they were reviled by the World, and

the thief GILBERT was held up for public

BROKEWAY are mightily mistaken if they

imagine that the present Commission is

likely to recommend to Governor FLOWER

ance." We believe the prosecutors of Mr.

pity as a subject of BROCKWAY'S

BEOCKWAY originated. GILBERT was kindly

they got off as lightly as they did.

vict several blows on the head in the course

any form of corporal punishment;

powers in this respect or that

convict ever permanently suf-

WAY as a monster of barbarity!

inflicted by Mr. BROCKWAY.

the scores of witnesses who testified

and all of the allegations.

have wisely allowed the widest possible lati

war with human society.



THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1894.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

COAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Pages and New York Associated Pages is at all to 39 Ann street. All information and slocuments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Has Business Touched Bottom? A year ago business men in all parts of

this country were of but one opinion re specting the commercial conditions that They could not conceive how those conditions could be worse.

From a general survey of business conettions all over the United States at the present time, we should say that the first week of this month marked a period of depression and paralysis compared with which last year's experience was trivial and insignificant. At no time in the commercial his tory of the country has its general business presented such a spectacle; and so far as the brinkage of all movement of merchandise, the stoppage of machinery, and the extinction of speculative energy are concerned, it would not be any worse had our entire territory been scoured by a conquering army.

In the natural course of things we should have slowly, steadily, and surely recovered from the financial earthquake of 1893, had we been permitted to take up the threads of business where they had been severed. But such was not to be, and the whole commercial system of the country was called upon to subject itself to an ordeal of such destructive severity that the business interests of no civilized people upon the face of the earth could have withstood it. The execution of a threat to proceed to a theoretical subversion of the tariff, not the tariff upon one, two, or three commodities, but the whole stupendous fabric of the national revenue. was, so far as business was concerned, equivalent to the outbreak of universal civil war.

We have seen the consequences; and the most interesting and important question that concerns us to-day is whether we have seen the worst of them. Have we touched bottom? Or is there a lower depth into which we must yet be plunged before that purgation is complete to which demagogy, anaticism, hypocrisy, and political depravity have subjected us through the reversal of the programme to which the whole Democratic party was solemnly pledged ?

The Starving Coreans.

The missionary efforts and commercial enterprise of Americans in Corea have led thousands here to take a closer and more friendly interest in the inhabitants of that peninsula than in any other Oriental people. The Coreans, on their part, have come to regard the United States as their best friend among nations.

Mr. YE SUNG Soo, the acting Corean Minister at Washington, tells a story of famine and suffering among the people of his own country which appeals peculiarly to American hearts.

The famine in Corea is primarily due to the failure of the crops for two years in sucsession. The Government storehouses were long ago exhausted of grain and other food. Riot followed where Famine stalked, and to the miseries of the starving population is now added the devouring presence of two invading armies.

"We are an old people," says Mr. YE SUNG SOO, "and have lived by ourselves. While Western ways have not yet made much progress with us, I know we can feel deeply, be grateful, and never forget."

American civilization should move promptly for the relief, as far as possible, of the hunger-maddened farmers and peasants of this peaceful, agricultural, friendly people. The flag of the United States is respected both China and Japan, and supplies sent out for the starving Coreans to the wrong. Subscriptions of money for this Atlantic station, should be ordered to purpose might well be forwarded through keep on to the Asiatic. It seems quite the Christian Herald of New York, if that newspaper, which has been earliest in its perception of the urgency of the case, will sent to Asia. The Bennington, 1,700 tons. pulses of our citizens.

The Harlem River Driveway.

In another column on this page the case of the Harlem River Driveway, as it stands to-day, is described by a contemporary second to none in authority, Garden and Forest. The construction of a public park destined to cost millions in its completed state, placed upon a singularly picturesque and advantageous site along the Harlem River, has been begun by the officials in charge as though it were to be a simple city street cut through Shantytown. A problem demanding not only the highest attainments of artistic skill, but the simplest and strongest common sense of study and experience, has been pushed shead under the sole direction of utter ignorance and inexperience and to the exclusion of every cultivated influence which the city has been ac customed to respect and employ upon all other work of its kind. It is a discreditable chapter in the city Government, as surprising as it is offensive. Happily it is unique.

The final consent of the Park Board, after several appeals from those entitled to be heeded, to employ a landscape architect, leaves this statement by Garden and Forest still pertinent. What is to be the effect of the Park Board's new determination ! Is landscape architect to be employed in good faith, to consider the Harlem River Driveway with reference to the interests of all concerned, the horsemen, the foot people, and the repute of New York city for having its work well and skilfully done? Or is he to serve by way of apology to a community dissatisfied and indiguant at the abuse of its property and sentiment? Is the landscape architect, or, more properly and accurately if that title be not well understood, the Maker of Parks, the Park Builder, to come in in his true character and give the city the full usefulness of his acquirements, or is he to be a mere shadow for continued official perversity, allowed to touch the surface of the work only as he finds it fixed and marked out by the subservient indifference of the engineer ? That remains to be seen.

The prospect is not made more satisfacto ry by the distinct misstatement of facts for which the President of the Park Board makes himself responsible in his last letter to the Mayor. He says, in offering the ludi crous plea that it was the Park Board's "first duty to lay out and build a road":

"Such being our view of the case, I have from the outset considered it so be our chief duty to proceed as rapidly as possible with the construction of sewer pulvoris, and retaining walls, and the work of dredg-ing, cribbing, regulating, and grading."

Assuming that the President of the Park Board cannot understand that laying out the roadway in the main fixes everything, widths agd grades of sidewalks included,

the accommodation for foot people as well as for borse people, and that in locating the roadway he makes the Park, his statement s still unfit for publication. To the "sewers, culverts, retaining walls, dredging, cribbing, regulating, and grading," there must be added the sidewalks in every essential detail, in width and in surfacing, not to speak of stairways and subways. All that art could do after the completion of the plans already adopted by the Park Board, which the President describes in part only, would be to put here and there per haps a tree, a little grass, and a bunch of flowers. The broad features in which the public on foot are chiefly interested, and for the arrangement of which the Park Maker's services are demanded, the pasageways, grades, and elevations with which pedestrians are to be provided, are all fixed in the Park Board's plans now existing, and fixed, as the most casual study of them will show, in absurdity arising not only from entire inexperience in the treatment of such questions, but in a lingering resistance to the idea that the public should have the use of the water front.

The expression of "unwarranted vandalism" used by the later petitioners to the Park Board, and against which the President exclaims, has its own justification in the Harlem River tract, without falling back upon the grossGess of the general principle of employing an engineer to make a park. Laying hands on the natural features of the land by a contractor working on the plans of men untrained in the possibilities and refinement of park construction, is van

dalism. There is only one policy to be pursued in the case of the Harlem River Driveway which can be satisfactory: The work on it should be stopped immediately, and its construction studied by one who is qualified, and then begun again subject to his directions. The extra expense for changing the contracts, if any is necessary, should rightfully be borne by the pockets of the gentlemen responsible for it; but as that is impossible. it will be borne by the city much better now, when the difference will be slight than after the work is completed, and what is capable of retreatment has to be ripped up and done over again.

Ships for the Asiatic Squadrop.

If the war between Japan and China lasts ong enough, the opportunity will probably be seized to make a great demonstration of American war ships in that quarter. The fleet assembled a few months ago at Rio de Janeiro was the strongest that we have ever had in foreign waters, and the prestige thereby given to the navy was so gratifying that Secretary HERBERT is understood to be in clined to repeat the experiment on a larger scale. The war in Asia gives an occasion. not to say an excuse, for doing this It is true that there may seem less need of such a demonstration at Chemulpo than there was at Rio de Janeiro. At the latter point not only were ordinary American interests involved, but even the violation of the MONROE doctrine might have been at stake, and there was a serious question whether an effort might not be made to destroy the republic in Brazil for the sake of building up a monarchy under European auspices. In the Corean trouble no such principle is involved, and our interests in that country are not so extensive as to require just now a very large fleet to guard them. Yet, in view of the fact that a prolonged war between Japan and China might also put in jeopardy our affairs in those two countries, requiring ships to be stationed at various widely separated ports, the desirability of having a strong naval force there is apparent, wholly apart from the sat sfaction that might result from the mere show of our naval strength. At present the ships on the station are the

Baltimore, of 4,600 tons, and the Monocacy, of 1,370; but returning thither from Behring Sea are the Concord, of 1,700 tons, and the Petrel, of 890. It has been suggested that the Newark, of 4,083 tons, now docking at Cape Town in annihilation of the President's authority, Africa, instead of returning to the South certain that the Charleston, of 4,040 tons, now ready for sea at San Francisco, will be consent to be the agent of the humane im- having finished her duty on the coast of Salvador, might also cross the Pacific from Mare Island, while her sister ship, the Yorktown, would follow the Concord a few weeks hence from Behring Sea at the close of her patrol duty for the season there. Here on the Atlantic coast, the 1,050-ton gunboats Castine and Machias will probably be sent to the Asiatic station for permanent duty when their repairs are completed, and of the pair of 8,180-tonners Cincinnati and Raleigh, at least one might be sent, to say nothing of the 2,000-tonners Detroit and Montgomery. But as it would take a long time to get these vessels to Asia. reliance may be placed on the Marion, 1,900 tons, and the Boston, 3,189, now repairing at Mare Island.

In one way or another a very numerous American fleet will probably be concentrated in Asiatic waters before the close of this year, unless the war should end sooner.

A Proposed Change in the Relations of the President and Congress.

Our House of Representatives and the British House of Commons, considered as nstruments of party government, are compared in the current number of the North American Review by the Hon. HANNIS PAYLOR, our present Minister to Spain and the author of a well-known work on the English Constitution. In his opinion a weak spot in our system of federal government is the Cabinet's want of power to propose to the legislature bills embodying the fficial programme of the dominant party, and to take part in the discussion of them. It is true, as Mr. TAYLOR says, that this right is secured to the executive under every parliamentary system in the world except our own, including even that lately organized for the new republic of Hawaii. He is not, however, an advocate of the principle of Ministerial accountability to the popular branch of the legislature, but uld have us attempt a fusion of the presidential and parliamentary types of polity by following the course adopted in the Swiss Confederation. There the executive, which consists of the seven members of the Federal Council, who are chosen for a term of three years by the National Council, or House of Representatives, has the right to appear in both of the legislative chambers, to offer bills, and to debate them, but has not the right to vote. If its proposals are rejected, however, neither the Swiss executive, as a body, nor the member of it chiefly affected by the defeat resigns, but continues

in office as if nothing had occurred. What Mr. TAYLOR overlooks is the fact that the Swiss Constitution is all of a piece, and that every part of it is intimately related to the characteristic feature, the referendum or relegation of all important measures to the popular vote. When a member of the Swiss executive introduces a bill, the unt of responsibility which he assumes is slight. If the bill is carried through both Houses, only the first step toward enactment has been taken, for it remains to be seen whether the voters will ratify or reject. the proposed law. Eight cantons or 30,000 voters can compel a submission of the law to the people. If, on the other hand, his bill is thrown aside by either of the Houses, the proposer incurs but a little risk of loss of

dignity, influence, or usefulness, for It is almost certain that he and his colleagues can secure enough primary voters to set in motion the initiatory machinery of the referendum, and thus compel an ultimar reference of the desired legislation to the people. In other words, under the workings of the referendum, as developed by recent amendments of the Swiss Constitution, the responsibility for legislation rests incessantly and solely in the voters themselves. So far as iswmaking is concerned, the federal executive, like the members of the federal legislature, are mere draughtsmen and registrars of the popular will directly and continually asserted.

Very different is the risk confronted in France by a Cabinet Minister, who, if a member of the Senate, may yet introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies and take par: in the debate on it, although, of course, he has no vote in the lower House. Here, if the bill is important enough to fall within the category of what are termed Cabinet questions, a Minister knows that his office is at stake, for the defeat of his bill would be construed as a loss of confidence on the part of the Chamber. Even if, in such a case, the Cabinet does not resign as a body, it is the duty of the Minister, whose legislative project has been rejected, to tender his resignation, because, with the eclipse of his reputation and influence, his usefulness to his colleagues would be gone. He would be a drag upon them, not a help to them. On the other hand, if the Cabinet deems itself collectively interested in the defeated bill, and is firmly supported by the President, it canwith the consent of the Senate, which usually would be obtainable-have recourse to an equivalent of the Swiss referendum; that is to say, it can dissolve the legislature and appeal to the constituencies.

Now, under our Constitution neither have we any provision for a referendum in the case of federal laws, nor do we empower the President to dissolve Congress at his will and order the election of a new House of Representatives. Consequently, should we authorize Cabinet Ministers to present bills to the two Houses, and to take part in the discussion of them, we should expose them to hardships which would presently be found intolerable. Should a bill for which a single Minister was held solely or principally responsible be defeated, he would be driven to resign by personal humiliation and the ill-concealed irritation of his colleagues. If all the members of the Cabinet were committed to the bill by advocacy of it in Congress, they would all be constrained to offer their resignations, because their inefficiency as mouthpieces of the President would have been demonstrated. Yet, obvfously, this would be a hardship, because a referendum, or the election of a new House of Representatives. might show that the defeated bill represented the wishes of the people. Thus far we have assumed that the majority of the House of Representatives is, at the time when bills are presented, of the same political party as that to which the Cabinet belongs. Of course, where the majority of the House notoriously pertains to an opposing party, nothing would be gained by allowing Cabinet Ministers to offer and discuss bills.

We cannot improve our scheme of federal government by borrowing at random a feature of the Swiss or any other Constitution framed with an eye to distinct exigencies and upon different principles. As it is, our policy is the most perfect existing type of the presidential, as sharply distinguished from the parliamentary system. We cannot fuse those systems without the virtual which has taken place in France, or without | in some instances struck lightly on the back adopting the Swiss custom of incessantly of the head with the instrument of correcappealing to the people, which in a country so vast and populous as the United States would prove impracticable. Better let well enough alone.

Mr. Brockway and the Elmira Re-

formatory Investigation. During the progress of the present investigation of the management of the Elmira Reformatory we have carefully refrained from comment upon the testimony. We to formerly objected with all the emphasis at and that Mr. BROCKWAY ever abused our command to a condemnation and virtual his destruction of the Reformatory upon the any judgment of the State Board of Charities. We did not believe that either the Board as a whole, or the solitary member of it who. in company with the representative of a disreputable newspaper, conducted what he was pleased to style an investigation. possessed adequate wisdom to render proper verdict. The hasty and obviously superficial way in which the inquiry was of the struggle. The whole history of the onducted, a mere farce of a trial at which the elementary rules of evidence were stifled, the uncorroborated statements of convicts greedily swallowed, and all sorts of palpable absurdities treated as serious and important facts, divested it, in our judgment, of any claim to consideration other than that of indignation and contempt. These objections disappeared with the appointment by Governor FLOWER of the present Commission, a body recognized by the bar, by the medical profession, and by the public generally as a wise and highminded tribunal, far superior in every respect to the ordinary committees in similar cases. At its hands the managers of the Reformatory, if innocent, had nothing to fear. If Mr. BHOCKWAY and those who supported him were guilty of the cruelties charged, we demanded, as strongly as any one, their severe punishment; and we did so, even if the hue and cry against them came from those who had no standing themselves among decent people.

Now that the prosecution has closed its case and the very worst that can be said against Mr. BROCKWAY has been written down, it is not only the privilege but also the duty of the self-respecting press and the good citizens of the Empire State to utter those words of wrath which are trembling upon the lips of all law-abiding and intelligent men who have followed this extraordinary trial. The prosecution has not merely failed miserably to sustain in any degree the charges made against Mr. BROCK-WAY; it has unmistakably shown the baseless and trumped-up character of the accusations. More than this, it has disclosed the fact that the entire crusade against the Reformatory is the result of an infamous conspiracy on the part of the World newspaper, begun hastily and rashly, it is true, as a one day's sensation, but persisted in and bolstered up since with audacity and reckless criminal invention, and culminating finally in a wholesale assault upon law and order and our general prison management, such | that convicts who thus clearly break their

parole, and show themselves habitual as could proceed only from men who are at criminals, should be entitled to a second expensive trial in the courts and to invoke The Commissioners appointed by Govern or FLOWER have conducted their labors again the law's delays, already too numer-

ous, before being taken back to prison.

As a becoming travesty with which to end the trial, the prosecutors of the Reformatory seriously urge upon the Commission, composed as it is of an honored ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, a wise physician and professor of medicine, and a practical student of human nature, that after all there can be no such thing as scientific prison manage ment; that there can be no careful study of crime and criminals, and hence no ordered plan for the treatment and reformation of prisoners; that the great thinkers and sociologists who have for years commended the Reformatory and similar institutions are ignoramuses; that inmates of prisons abould not be subjected to punishment or to scien tific rules of any kind; and that the convict life of all the jail birds in the State should be infinitely softened and alleviated from the present scale. Which is the more fitting end of the prosecution's case, this outbreak of anarchism, or the more practical attempt of one of their witnesses to set fire to the

Reformatory buildings, we leave the reader some fire, and that Mr. BROCKWAY was to judge. probably cruel and brutal in his treatment It is not a pleasant record for an American of prisoners, we commend a careful reading and a citizen of New York to contemplate, this story of a frenzied Anarchist attack upon those who hold in check our criminal classes, upon the devoted men who, while we sleep, keep watch over the desperate creatures who would cut all our throats if they could. There is nothing in the history of journalism like this foul story of a miserable plot hatched between a shameless news paper, greedy for a sensation and looking with wolf eyes at the kindly society which guards and nurtures it, and the bestial, low browed, sick-faced convicts, full of ready lies and malefactors' cunning, hungry for furtive, stolen revenge against the man who punished their unspeakable vileness.

> Free raw materials must be given now, or momer or later the whole fabric of so-called protection will be merellessly swept away.—Bullimore Sun. Oh! If you don't let Mr. CLEVELAND have his way with free raw materials, cuckoos our contemporary, we will enforce the National Democratic platform, on which our King was elected President. "Think," said our friend Bus-THORNE, " if I should curse you?"

Our contemporary talks better Democrac than it knows. Free raw materials, and protection, is one of its alternatives. No free raw ma terial, and the Democratic platform of a tariff for revenue only, is the other. That's the true and unchangeable doctrine. A tariff for revenue only, nothing free, everything taxable, without fear or favor, and the Constitution stands intact.

We hope that Mr. CHABLES R. FLINT will succeed in his most praiseworthy effort to disci-pline the Evening Post. Mr. FLINT is one of those men who in this town are rightly held of much account. He is a merchant, and no one of his years has done more than he to build up the commerce of this port. His name is without a stain; his ships sail all the seas, and he himself is of mighty sound and goodly substance. And yet we have not seen any man in business life that was made the target of a more malignant. vicious, and cowardly assault than was recently this same Mr. FLINT by the Evening Nor was the offence in any degree mitigated by the haste with which the editor of the Post admitted that his charges were wholly false, and that his attack upon Mr. FLINT was founded upon habitual and gratuitous mendacity. This particular kind of lying ought to be made expensive, and Mr. FLINT's suit against the Post for \$250,000 is of a most wholesoms tendency and moderate withal, provided anything the Post may say can be thought to pos

Now let Speaker CRISP show the same admira-ble courage in taking up the Free Ships bill which he evinced in defeating the shameful Springer Bryce, Gorkas scheme in the tariff caucus.—New York Heruld.

Has our esteemed contemporary reflected that a Free Ships bill is inadmissible under the Democratic platform of a tariff for revenue only? Ships must pay duty like everything else, or the platform will be violated and put to shame

The Prince of WALES is a great many people. In print they would make nearly half a column in THE SUN, and when they are all up to windward the Britannia ought to be mights stiff. But, after all, G. J. GOULD has given the entire royal crowd a few good lessons in sailing, and one memorable example in true sportsmanlike conduct. When there was no yacht to compete with, the Vigilant did not sail over the course alone and claim the prize. But the Britannia did. There is evidently a difference in the national habits.

The Indianapolis Journal has some lively verses which were probably intended to describe the Democratic canvass of 1802:

"Their free trade rockets filled the air With burst of pyrotechnic glare, And smell of sulphurous kind, Till people closed both eyes and nose, And thus were led to many woes, As blind men lead the blind."

We suggest that this won't wash even as a fancy sketch. The Democratic canvass was conducted on the basis of a tariff for revenue only, and that is the distinct opposite of free trade.

The Governor of Indiana, Mr. MATTHEWS, tells us that the people of his state are exceeding the hind the President in his support of the Wilson bill.—Command Tribuna.

If that is true, it follows that the people were earnestly opposed to the Democratic platform in the election of 1892, for the Wilson bill is the most complete negation of that platform that can be devised or imagined, scarcely excepting even the McKINLEY tariff itself.

The supply of new engines and boilers to

the cruiser Chicago, for which the current Navy bill provides, is well merited by that fine and useful craft. No ship in the steel fleet, perhaps, has done longer, more constant, and more valuable service. Although her steam ma-chinery is now behind the standard of to-day. yet during her recent stay in British waters she attracted much notice, especially for her armament. In this respect she still stands preeminent, in proportion to her displacement, in our navy. She carries in her main battery four 8-inch, eight 6-inch, and two 5-inch breechloading rifles, the two latter making an excess above the similar battery of the more modern and faster Haltimore, of 100 tons more displacement. Her present engines, which did well enough a dozen years ago, when she was planned, were of the compound, overhead bear type, and gave her 5,084 indicated horse power. being designed for only 5,000. Her speed was but 16% knots, although that was a great advance over our wooden ships, whereas the Baltimore, with her horizontal, triple expansion engines, reached 10,064 horse power, or nearly twice as much as the Chicago, and made over 1916 knots. The Chicago's new horizontal triple expansion engines will have some improvements over any now in use, and her new boilers are expected to give her 20 knots, thus bringing her to modern speed standards, in conjunction with her fine battery power.

The contract price of the Baltimore was \$1,325,000 for hull and machinery, and the premium of \$106,441.80 for extra horse power, brought the cost to \$1,431,441.80. The contract price of the Chicago was \$889,000, with her less expensive machinery, so that the laying out now of \$500,000 more, to make her a 20-knot vessel, is justified, especially as her old engines will meanwhile have given about ten years of

How Boss "Wash" Feel Toward China ! To fue Ecross on Tax Sus—Sir: May I suggest that in view of the Japan-China troubles there are a good many people in this country anxiously awaiting Two Sur's editorial aunomicement of the position taken by the Hon. Laundry Hesing of this city? CENCASO, IR. Aus. B. Hons. W. P. BATTLE AND DEATH IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Fighting Buffalo Bulls of Croydon. NEWPORT, N. H., Aug. 7.-A great many rroneous statements have got into circulation among some of the newspapers, respecting the recent fight of the great Buffalo bulls in the Blue Mountain Forest Park; and, strange to say, all sorts of mistakes respecting the dimensions of this vast preserve of animals that might otherwise soon become extinct, are sent out even from this place, where the park can be reached

in half an hour's drive.

This park, established by Mr. Austin Corbin, on his own motion and at his own expense, conains, not 3,000 acres of land, as is commonly stated, but 25,000, all enclosed with a stout wire fence fastened to posts of timber and iron, that the most powerful and ferocious animal could hardly undertake to break through.

The first intimation of this memorable fight ras contained in the following telegram sent to Mr. Corbin by Mr. Samuel Stockwell, the super-

" The old Buffalo, Cleveland, broke his neck fighting

This was inaccurate, inasmuch as it was not Cleveland, but his antagonist, another mighty and discontented Buffalo bull, that experienced the disaster of getting killed. The name of this unlucky bull has been reported as Stevenson, but this also is a mistake; for on inquiring of Mr. Stockwell he told me that the deceased bull had no name, and that if he had been named at all, ne would not have received the name of Steven-

son, but that of Mountain Boy.

The fight has been truly described as fierce, but this description is rather based on its result than upon the observation of any person lucky enough to be able to watch its progress. Mr. Stockwell first came upon the scene, he took care to be armed with a repeating rifle and to have it cocked; and even then he did not judge it safe to approach near enough to determine positively which buil had conquered and which one was dead. But, from the appearances at a little distance, he was onvinced that it was Cleveland that had been licked, and he so reported to Mr. Corbin, the proprietor and chief of the park and its occupants. Next day, however, when he was able to inspect the body of the deceased at close quarters, he discovered that it was not Cleveland that had been whipped and trampled, his neck broken, and his skin so slashed and torn to pieces that it was vain to think of preserving or stuffing it.

Cleveland, however, though the victor in the rumpus, did not come off unscathed. the day after the fight it was very difficult for him to move about. He seemed to have one leg broken, and to be subdued in every respect, except in his violent and ferocious spirit. Since then, however, he has quite rapidly recovered, and when I saw him he was able to walk without limping very badly and to roar and kick around with a fury that would do credit to any Buffalo bull in the world. Accordingly, it was not safe to go near him, even with a rifle and a pair of horses that would have been able to get ur wagon out of his way very speedily.

Truth also requires the addition that Cleveand, the victorious, does not seem to be a bison of much constancy or moral self-restraint He appears to have taken a great fancy to a herd of hornless black cattle of Scotch antesedents, which Mr. Corbin has imported and turned out in the park. To make himself agreeto these, he turns away from the herd of lady bisons that formerly occupied his attention, and that seem to have been the cause of the fight which proved so fatal to his late antagonist.

have said that Mr. Corbin is the owner of this immense property, as well as of its contents, and this is strictly true, although I believe he has conveyed it to an association, by whose di-rectors it is to be carried on after he shall have passed away from the scenes of practical life. May that day long be distant! Happy is the iand that possesses citizens as intelligent, as soundly judging, as energetic, as patriotic, and as fully qualified as he to promote every substantial interest of the Commonwealth.

THE SUN'S TARIFF BILL.

Noble and Just Expression of the Demo-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPN-Sir: The renewed publication by you of your simple, consistent, equitable Tariff bill, proposing a uniform ad valorem rate of duty upon all imports, without discrimination in favor of any interes whatever, and solely for purposes of necessary revenue, comes like a ray of clear sunlight into the hideous confusion into which the party has say this rapidly: 'Can a cop club a cat?' and I say fallen upon this question, but it seems to have received no proper notice or attention in any influential quarter. Why is this? Nothing else so sane and just has been anywhere suggested. or so completely in accord with the declared principles and policy of the party upon this subject. That the sincere adoption by the Government of such means of revenue would bring immediate relief and lasting prosperity there can be no reasonable doubt. Pray keep your wise and eloquent appeal daily at the head of your columns until its truth and fairness shall have impressed the understanding of all the people. It is a grand platform for a new party, if need be.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

A College Problem of 1900. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: How will the college classes graduated in the year 1900 be denominated in speech and print? A man graduated in 1894 speaks of himself as of the class of '94; one graduated in 1899 would call his the class of '99. How can the 1900 man abbreviate his number, or will he be unable to do so? Must he speak of himself and be spoken of as of the "class of 1900?"

ANTLER.

Former Slaves of John Sime Have a Re-

From the Galveston Daily News

From the Galiceton Daily News.

ITALY, Tex., July 31.—A reunion of ex-slaves took place at the old Sims homestead, about two miles and a half northwest of Italy, our the 25th instant. This reunion was instigated over a year ago by Gilbert Sims, an old ex-slave and now a prosperous and contented citizen of Italy, for the purpose of bringing together all the former slaves of the lamented John Sims and their descendants for social intercourse and to talk over the times of long ago.

About twenty-five of the ex-slaves were present and about 250 of their children and grand-children. The descendants of John Sims to the number of about 100 were present, and also about 200 more white people, either old settlers or their descendants.

Anderson Brack, colored, now of Waco, made a speech, in which he aliuded to the kindness of his old master and reviewed the good old times of long ago. He said he was now looking forward to the bright day of promise for his race.

Will Burnett, a young descendant of one of the old ex-slaves, spoke on the advantages of education and the advances that were being made by the colored people, and complimented them on their strict adherence to law and order. He talked very feelingly to the young people, advising them to be honest, honorable, law-abiding citizens, loyal to home and to the Government.

One old ex-slave said: "Would to God old master could have been spared to see this day." One old ex-slave said: "Would to God of master could have been spared to see this day

Advice About a Norwick Steeple. To the Mayor of Norwick, Conn

DEAR NEE: In THE SUN of Aug. 7 I read of the diffiity you have about the shattered steeple of the coadway Congregational Church. Now years ago l had a like difficulty, and met it very nicely. Suppose
you make an opening in the steeple so as to thrust
strong beams through it, projecting on each end of the
beams as many feet as may be necessary. As many
openings and beatos must be used as needed for a platform. On this the workmen can stand and lower the
material to the ground easily emough.

For a rude illustration. Take a beauty cheese. For a rude illustration: Take a banana, thrust sev-

eral knitting needles, through it benana standing out its base erect a paper platform on the ends of projecting needles, and the plan is perfect.

I succeeded perfectly, and I believe you can. Ex-

pense insignificant and success, I think, assured Yours truly, CHARLES F. HELLY, D. D. Towaspa, Bradford county, Pa., Aug. 7.

In the Way... Briggs-I don't think I shall go to the seasbore again.

Her Oldert.

The last time I was there I tried in valu to pass an evening alone with a girl. Griggs—Why, what was there to prevent it? Briggs—Only about half a dozen others.

Rambier-That Bartlett girl thinks a great deal of me. When I told her I was going around the world she asked me to be sure and write her from every Wilder-Yes; she to collecting postage stamps

THE HARLEM RIVER SPEEDWAY.

How the Wanton Abuse of It Stands Up to Bate-What Is to Be Expected Since the Bate-What Is to be Expected Consult a Landscape Architectt - A Present Outrage From Garden and Forest.

Landscape Architectus Present Outrage

Prom Garden and Forest.

A letter aidressed to the Mayor of New York, and published in the daily passers last week, invites attention to a state of things which one can hardly conceive of as existing in any civilized community, much less in the largest and wealthiest city in the New World. This letter was prepared by members of the Municipal Art Society—men who speak for architecture, painting, and sculpture, and who represent the education and refinement of the city—and it sets forth that the Commissioners of rullice Parks of this city, in the face of the construction and refinement of the city—and it sets forth that the Commissioners of rullice Parks of this city, in the face of the construction of a parkway extending for more than two miles along a picturesque river front, without taking counsel of their own professional adviser of of any other man who has had any training or experience in designing works of this class. This means that the Park Board is wantonly throwing away an opportunity to make one of the most beautiful drives and promenades in the world, and has ordered engineers to build a roadhed simply; that is, they are to cut and fill and level off the ground so as to make a surface tedrive over, without more thought of providing for a pleasure, ground that shall be attractive or useful, exceptor a single purpose, than if they were construction of the Harlem had been selected as a site for the Board, provided a plan which included designing a foundation for a transway or trolley line. Ever since they undertook to furnish a track for light-harness driving the entire course of the Park Board has been marked by singular perversity and fanorance. When the banks of the Harlem had been selected as a site for the Board, provided a plan which included designs for preserving and enhancing the natural beauties of the water front and for making them available. This plan was however, ignoren, and the Board ordered the construction of a road which was inferior even for the

in the city, and a formal remonstrance from all societies which have to do in any way with art was made against the almination and the control of the city in treating its parks as works of art. But men essentially bourish can never understand wherevery refined mind knows by intuition, and the construction of the speedway went of Finally, an exasperated people appealed once more to the Legislature, and a special act was passed which enjoined the Board from constructing a road without a walk on the river side. Even then contracts were given out in contempt of the law, and one Commissioner resigned his post because the Hoard was plainly and wilfully violating the law. They did not desist from their law-defying course, however, until three citizens had the courage and public splitt to appear personally in the courts and make complaints that their private rights had been invaded.

Without giving any further details of this disgraceful history, it is enough to say that the Park Commissioners are still doing all they can to defeat the often expressed desire of the people. They are not only building the road without any regard to its artists value, but they are narrowing down the walk which the law compels them to lay along the river side, so that no adequate provision is made for shade or for accommodating the throngs who will one day gather here to witness regattas on the river and other spoctacles. To the new thosask them why they do not consult their landscape architect, the Park Commissioners reply that they will invite his advice at the proper time, evidently considering it the function of this artist to make flower beds and plant business in spots where he can find room for them after the roadmakers have finished their digraing.

Altogether, this is an unpleasant showing for a community which considers itself enlightened. No sane man would think of asking one of these Commissioners for advice as to laying out a path across a door, yard; and yet they same to a many serious study of the difficulties and opportunit

-" My young son asks me," said a father, " if I can

ed who have peaches to sell this year are re the profits of a scarce season. Two growers in Kent county have shipped nearly 2,500 packages of peaches at an average of \$1 each.

-A Lew enemy of the watermelon and the colored man has appeared in Kent county. Del., where crows are attacking the melons as they lie ripening in the fields. The largest melon grower in the county carried from his field the other day one hundred melons.

so badly pecked that they were unfit for market.

Those enormous steel-framed structures for which
New York and Chicago are famous have really been New York and threato are tables have really seen the death of the steel beam trust. When once the practicability of such buildings was demonstrated, the demand for material became so great that capital was attracted to the field and the trust lost its mo-

—Mr. Cy Warman informs us that masons on Marie," which was published first in Tue Sty in Sep-tember, 1892, has been set to music and is now played by Sousa's band and by innumerable planes. It is bringing in \$2,000 a month, which is a very comforta-Mr. Cy Warman informs us that his song of " Sweet ble sum to be divided between Mr. Warman and Mr. Raymond Moore, the composer of the music. Fifty thousand copies are sold monthly.

The red lights hung out at night on piles of build-ing material in the streets are agreeable touches of color. Sometimes one sees a single light at the outer most point of a little promontory: sometimes severa lights are placed at the angles of a bigger pile of ma-terial, and sometimes one may meet a regular proces-sion of them along some trench, opened for gas or water pipes. Far or near they add to the picturesque ness of the night.

-Members of the Delaware Legislature are elected in each county on a general ticket, but there is an effort by means of a party arrangement unknown to the law to provide a sort of district representation Each party assigns a Representative or a Schator to each hundred, as the township is called in Delaware. but as there are more hundreds than the combines number of Representatives and Senators, some hundreds must always go unrepresented.

English rabbits are seldon exposed for sale save in

the large markets and in the burcher shops of the Fronch quarter. In the latter they sell at from 50 cents to \$1 each, and are purchased mostly by the French people themselves. The rabbits are raised for home-consumption and for market by suburban French folks, and a characteristic feature of a well-known suburban French restaurant is the rabbit coop, where the proprietor grows the little creatures to feed his family and his guests.

Among the passengers who got on a Sixth avenue elevated train the other night at Forty-second street was a young man of spiendid physical proportions who carried a crutch and a came, having lost his left ieg. At Fourteenth street an Italian woman carrying in her arms a sickly looking infant entered the car where he sat. All the seats were occupied. No one emed to notice the poor Italian. Then the one Apollo vacated his sent, made a how, and quistie

A

walked to the platform.

County fairs are announced over the peninsula of belaware and Maryland. The county fair means more in that region than elsewhere. Men and women from all over the pentinsula are seen at nearly every one of them, and acquaintances that never meet at any other time or place here come together and re-new old friendship. Some young people go from fair to fair making new acquaintances, and the dance at the close of a fair sometimes includes young men and women from half a dance course. women from half a dozen counties.

-"I now understand," said a suburban, "how my fadian neighbors live so cheaply. Returning home from a walk with a friend the other day I picked more than enough blackberries for innoheon, and gathered in the woods and pastures enough mushrooms for breakfast. There must be sufficient free food within a mile of my house to maintain in great part many fami-lies, and the fine gleaning instinct of the Italians, ap-parently left out of most other elements in the aut-

urban population, serves them in good stoad." -Third street, from Sixth avenue to South Fifth ar-enue, has gradually lost its ovil character and become a busy thoroughtare. Every morning fluis the street crowded with all sorts of vehicles and the aldewalks thickly sprinkled with men, women, and children of all nations. Many small trades are plied in the tall, broad, old fashioned houses on the street, and for every white native american in sight there are a megro, a Frenchman, and an Italian. For variety of our

tums, solor, and language few streets ex